FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 160 *17 August 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CSSR Delegate Condemns Outer Space Weapons BB 1
[RUDE PRAVO 12 Aug]

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Meets Mongolia's Vacationing Tsedenbal C 1
DPRK Delegation Completes Talks, Departs 16 Aug C 1
Defense Minister Attends Navy Day Celebration C 2
Chemical Industry Cooperation With USSR Outlined C 2
Ilinden Insurrection Anniversary Marked C 3
Filipov Greets Italy's Craxi on Appointment C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Compares U.S. President to Hitler D 1
[Editorial, 13 Aug]
Veterinary Medicine Agreement With Canada D 2
Crash at Drasenhofen Border Customs Gate [Vienna] D 2
Fojtik Eulogizes Svestka at Urn Ceremony D 2
Objection to Rock Group Ban Rejected D 3
[Vacha in RUDE PRAVO 12 Aug]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Radio Views Reagan's New Orleans Statements E 1
Honecker Greets Mugabe on ZANU Anniversary E 2
Guenter Mittag Receives CPSU Delegation E 2
Mueckenberger Addresses Soviet Forces Event E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Aug]
Schuerer Receives Tanzanian Planning Minister E 3
Extradition of Borderguard Killer Requested E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Aug]
Briefs: Housing Construction on Piles E 3

HUNGARY

Official Discusses Constitutional Rights F 1

POLAND

Honecker-Led GDR Delegation Continues Visit G 1
More on Morning Talks [ADN] G 1

Afternoon Talks Conducted G 2
Officials, GDR Counterparts Meet [ADN] G 3
Jaruzelski-Honecker Award Ceremony G 3
Jablonski Addresses Honecker [ADN] G 4
Honecker Expresses Thanks [ADN] G 5
Honecker Addresses Jaruzelski [ADN] G 5
Jaruzelski Thanks Honecker [ADN] G 6
Honecker Honored at Dinner G 7
Jaruzelski Dinner Speech G 7
Honecker Dinner Speech [ADN] G 9
Leaves Warsaw for Krakow [ADN] G 12
One-Month Ban Imposed on Meetings in Gdansk [ORF] G 13
Szczecin Solidarity Board Member Detained G 13
Solidarity Underground Activists Surrender G 13
Government Plans Work for Second Half of 1983 G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Aug]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Israeli Foreign Minister H 1
President Receives Lebanese Envoy's Credentials H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Use of Communist Terminology Examined I 1
[Djukic in POLITIKA 3 Aug]
PLO's Salah Khalaf Meets With Stane Dolanc I 4
Foreign Affairs Official Continues Lebanon Talks I 4
[BORBA 5 Aug]
Various Forums Discuss Economic Stabilization I 4
FEC Decisions I 4
Pijevlja LC Session I 5
Slovenian Meeting I 6
Kosovo Leaders Voice Concerns at Local Aktiv I 7
Briefs: Bosnia-Hercegovina Drought; I 8
Soviet Nuclear Power Components

CSSR DELEGATE CONDEMNS OUTER SPACE WEAPONS

AU161355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Maintaining a Peaceful Outer Space; Speech by the Czechoslovak Delegate at the Session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva"]

[Text] Geneva, 11 Aug (CTK) -- On Thursday Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke at the session of the Disarmament Committee on the question of banning the stationing of any weapons in outer space, which is currently on the committee's agenda.

Ambassador Vejvoda noted that on the desks of delegates there is the Soviet draft of a treaty banning the stationing of any weapons in outer space, which provides a good basis for negotiations. The world pays great attention to the demilitarization of outer space. At the UN Conference on the Peaceful Utilization of Outer Space, held in Vienna last year, the overwhelming majority of countries favored a speedy solution of this problem. The conclusion in 1967 of a treaty on the principles of the utilization of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, was an important step on this path, because such a treaty bans the construction of military bases on bodies [telesa] in outer space.

However, from the legal point of view, the question remains open pertaining to stationing weapons other than mass destruction weapons in outer space. And in that respect the development of science and technology provides great possibilities. It has been announced that the Pentagon is funding an extensive program for introducing into outer space laser beam weapons which would not only be capable of destroying artificial satellites but also of affecting the Earth. Also, President Reagan's decision to begin research pertaining to introducing a global antimissile system into outer space, a matter which is a serious infringement of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of the system of antimissile defense, would mean a further military threat to outer space.

If in the United States there are voices saying that for them it would be advantageous to transfer the arms race to outer space, because it -- allegedly -- will always have superiority here, then this is a grave mistake, Ambassador Vejvoda said. The Warsaw Pact countries' resolute view is that the parity of forces must be maintained at the lowest possible level. However, they will not permit anyone, anywhere to gain superiority over them. This would only mean further great expenditure and further new risks. Ambassador Vejvoda also recalled the work of the UN Committee for the Utilization of Outer Space, which worked out several treaties on the peaceful utilization of outer space. What is important is to ensure that outer space remains preserved exclusively for peaceful research and for peaceful purposes. To do this, the Geneva committee must help by working out a treaty preventing any military utilization of outer space.

ZHIVKOV MEETS MONGOLIA'S VACATIONING TSEDENBAL

AU161911 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Varna, August 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, met Mr Y. Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is on a holiday here.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Tsedenbal exchanged views on some topical problems of the international policy. They expressed their deep concern over the aggravated international situation at present, over the growing tension in the world, as a result of the policy of confrontation and superarmament as followed by the aggressive imperialist circles in the NATO member-countries and most of all in the United States. They stressed the great significance of the proposals put forward in the Prague Declaration by the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The conclusion of a treaty between the organization of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO for mutual non-use of force and for the maintenance of peaceful relations will serve the strengthening of international security and the promotion of cooperation between peoples.

The unreserved support was stressed which the two fraternal parties and countries render to the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in defence of the gains of socialism, in the preservation of peace in the world.

It was stressed also that the existing great possibilities for further expansion of the socialist economic integration within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance are in the interests of strengthening the economic might of the socialist community.

DPRK DELEGATION COMPLETES TALKS, DEPARTS 16 AUG

AU161914 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 16 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by the member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Ognyan Doynov, had talks with the member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Working Party, Mr Kim Yong-nam, who at the head of a party and governmental delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, paid a friendly visit to Bulgaria.

The representatives of the two countries informed each other of the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Sixth Congress of the Korean Working Party. Conviction was expressed that the talks will help to further promote the development of Bulgaro-Korean relations upon the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two parties exchanged views on topical issues of the current international situation, issues of interest to the two countries.

Mr. Kim Yong-nam spoke in detail on the situation in the Korean peninsula and on the partition problem. He said that the presence of American troops and the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of South Korea poses a serious threat to peace and stands an obstacle to the unification of Korea.

The Bulgarian party to the talks expressed full support to the efforts of the Korean People's Democratic Republic at a peaceful, democratic unification of the country, with no foreign interference.

Today the party and governmental delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic left the country.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS NAVY DAY CELEBRATION

AU161311 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 83 p 6

[Text] On 12 August Varna citizens festively celebrated Navy Day. The all-city meeting, which marked the event, was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the BCP Varna Okrug Committee; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Varna Okrug People's Council; Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, navy commander; leaders of the okrug and the city; admirals, officers, sailors, and citizens.

Rear Admiral Vulcho Zhelev, commander of the political department of the navy, spoke on the Bulgarian Navy as a reliable and confident defender of the socialist homeland's sea borders. He pointed out that the sailors are constantly increasing their combat readiness and guard the cause of socialism together with their comrades from the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

Vice Admiral Vitaliy Platonov conveyed the cordial greetings of the Soviet sailors.

The celebration ended with a festive concert.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH USSR OUTLINED

AU161316 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 16 (BTA) -- "ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME" carries an article by Mr Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry, on specialization and cooperation with the USSR in this branch until 1990.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry cooperates directly with 10 Soviet key departments 9 ministries and with the Chief Microbiological Industry Department with the Council of Ministers of the USSR. For the time being a question of great importance is the building in Bulgaria of new and the reconstruction of operating capacities with the technical assistance of the USSR with a view to reducing the import of a number of chemical products, including (?scarce) small-tonnage articles.

Ready is also the project for the intergovernmental agreement for cooperation in working out and manufacturing specific materials for microelectronics. The building in the country of capacities for the manufacture of super pure chemical substances necessary for the optic, electronic and laser production has already been agreed upon.

The Soviet side is expected to develope the manufacture of multi-tonnage energy consuming products and to supply Bulgaria with ammonia, phosphorus-containing articles, potassium fertilizers, phosphorus and sulphur-containing raw materials.

Bulgaria's chemical industry will export pesticides, mineral fertilizers, auxiliary means for the fertilizers industry to the USSR.

For greater meeting the requirement of agriculture for pesticides new capacities will be built, licenses will be jointly purchased from third countries and new technologies will be worked out.

In the sphere of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry there is planned for the reciprocal import of medicines to be increased, 39 new preparations to be manufactured in Bulgaria and equipment for the needs of the pharmaceutical industry to be delivered from the Soviet Union.

A draft contract providing for the direct cooperation among the specialized institutes in the town of Grozni and the petro-chemical plant in Burgas has already been prepared.

ILINDEN INSURRECTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

AU161245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[Summary] "On 13 August thousands of citizens from Burgas Okrug and other corners of the country came to Malko Turnovo to show their respect for the heroism of the heroes of 1903, whose ideals are now being implemented by the party. The celebration was attended by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education."

Comrade Grisha Filipov pointed out the place in Malko Turnovo's park where a monument to the participants in the Ilinden insurrection will be built.

Later a festive meeting and tattoo took place at the historic Petrova Niva area, "where the decision was made to begin the insurrection in Edrene Thrace." The meeting area was festively decorated with the portraits of the insurrection's leaders -- Gotse Delchev, Dame Gruev, Mikhail Gerdzhikov, Lazar Madzharov, Georgi Kondolov, and Stamat Ikonomov.

"Academician Dimitur Kosev spoke about the heroism of the Ilinden heroes." In his speech he pointed out that the main ideologists and leaders of the Ilinden insurrection "were consistent democrats and internationalists, just like Levski, Botev, and Rakovski." He also spoke about the successes of socialist construction in Bulgaria.

FILIPOV GREETS ITALY'S CRAXI ON APPOINTMENT

AU161831 Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 16 (BTA) -- Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council, has wired congratulations to the prime minister of the Republic of Italy, Mr Bettino Craxi.

Accept my greetings and wishes for success at the highly-responsible post of prime minister of the Republic of Italy, for the welfare of the Italian people, for the development of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Italy, in the interests of international cooperation and understanding, reads the telegram.

RUDE PRAVO COMPARES U.S. PRESIDENT TO HITLER

AU1o1150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Taste of the Homeland"]

[Excerpt] There have been many events in the history of our country that have pulled it toward destruction. It is not that long ago, not even half a century, since the bourgeoisie cynically and with an easy hand sold the republic to Hitler in order to fill its coffers. And almost 300,000 Czechs and Slovaks and 140,000 Soviet soldiers had to lay down their lives -- their most precious possession -- on our territory to enable our country to be reborn, to be really free, to be the homeland of the working man.

It is impossible to forget this, and nobody must forget it. With their own blood, Czech and Slovak, with the blood of the Soviet people and that of the people of many other countries -- with their own blood, the same red blood, no matter where it came from -- the international of freedom-loving people liberated us.

Also because of this, our fatherland is dear and precious to us.

And we will defend it.

We must defend it. It might be incomprehensible, unnatural, beyond the grasp of common sense and perhaps even a bit fantastic, but it is a fact that there are people who, despite the lessons of World War II, which claimed 50 million lives, are preparing another war. We know where they are sitting: In Washington, in America. And we also know their names. We also know on what they will be targeting their Pershings. They will be targeting them on Prague, Bratislava, Plzen, Brno, Usti, Kosice, on us. And, of course, on Moscow and Warsaw and Berlin and Budapest...on people with heads full of worries about things that have nothing, not one iota, to do with war -- of things concerning the good life of the working people. But precisely this endeavor is what bothers the potentates in Washington. That is why they would like to liquidate us. Ronald Reagan, the American President, has said as much. He has said that socialism is evil and must disappear from the world. And he is willing to destroy it even at the price of billions of lives of ordinary people. Who was Hitler compared to Reagan?

But we all know this. And thus we are doing what has to be done for our country's security. It might cost us more than it has up to now. Maybe we will have to spread our bread with a thinner layer of butter. It is difficult to say. It is within our power to do more than we are doing. Perhaps we will roll up our shirtsleeves further, but one thing is certain: We will not surrender our country, our republic, our socialist state. Even if hell freezes over.

And we are also not alone. It can be presumed that if it were not for the Soviet Union, American "hawks" would have started their hegemonistic, bloody drive a long time ago. And the Soviet Union is on our side. It always was and always will be. It is a huge and immensely strong, big power, a big power for peace and tranquillity. For us, for each one of us, it is enough just to reach out a hand to find the warm hand of a Soviet comrade. Would anyone dare to touch us when we have such a comrade? Of course, that does not at all mean that we can live for ourselves alone. The defense of the socialist community, the defense of the new life, the defense of the human rights of the working man, the defense of peace, the defense of what we have accomplished, the defense of our fatherland, the defense of our families, the defense of our children, my, your, our defense, our struggle for peace require something.

Klement Gottwald said in his time: "Build the fatherland and you will strengthen peace." Was it just a slogan? No, these words apply to this day. Build your fatherland, your beautiful and beloved country, give it a form required by the times, form it according to your ideas -- and let someone try to take it from us. We will rise up against him like a wall.

VETERINARY MEDICINE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

LD162205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Canadian Minister of Agriculture Eugene Whelan in Prague, today. The two representatives jointly emphasized that Czechoslovakia and Canada are interested in the future development of political and economic relations and that their intensification, particularly in the economic sphere, should be reflected in increasing foreign trade. Comrade Lubomir Strougal noted that, apart from a more varied exchange of various industrial products, it is necessary to seek ways of broadening cooperation in agriculture, raising the professional qualifications of cadres, and exchanging scientific findings in this sphere.

An agreement on cooperation between the CSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Canadian Ministry of Agriculture in veterinary medicine was signed in Prague, today.

CRASH AT DRASENHOFEN BORDER CUSTOMS GATE

AU161130 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1058 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] A border incident occurred last night on the CSSR side of the Drasenhofen border checkpoint: A small truck crashed into a customs gate. Thereupon the border checkpoint was closed by the CSSR side until late in the morning. As yet, no details are known about the incident.

FOJTIK EULOGIZES SVESTKA AT URN CEREMONY

LD162330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] The urn containing the ashes of Comrade Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO and deputy of the Chamber of the People of the CSSR Federal Assembly, was deposited at the national monument on Zizkov Hill in Prague, today. Wreaths were laid at the national monument by delegations from the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Assembly, and RUDE PRAVO; Comrades Jan Fojtik, Mikulas Beno, Vaclav David, Otto Cmolik and Zdenek Horeni. Also present was the wife of the deceased, Nadezda Svestkova, and members of the family.

Jan Fojtik delivered a speech on the life and work of Oldrich Svestka, holder of the Order of Klement Gottwald for construction of the socialist homeland, the Order of the Republic, the Order of Victorious February, and other high Czechoslovak and foreign awards. He stressed the significant contribution of the deceased toward implementation of the CPCZ's policy, his meritorious and selfless work for building an advanced socialist society, and his personal contribution to the development of Czechoslovak journalism.

OBJECTION TO ROCK GROUP BAN REJECTED

AU161255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 83 p 3

[Vladimir Vacha article in column "This Happened Following Criticism"]

[Text] "I read with great indignation the criticism of the group Patent, which has been banned." So begins one of several letters that our editorial office has received following the publication of the article headlined "The Two Faces Of Patent." The author of the quoted letter is the only one who does not agree with the article. He even thinks that Patent has become a victim of a provocation and vehemently stands up not only for the members of the group but also for the director of the Ceske Budejovice Roads Enterprise, who -- by his ill-considered behavior and excuse-making for the group -- contributed to amateur musicians becoming prima donnas and playing music at dance parties that had nothing in common with art.

There is no harm in having a point of view. Everybody has a chance to express his view on social problems and shortcomings. One ought, however, to be aware of the facts and the background, and be able to orient oneself. This, unfortunately, cannot be said about the writer of this letter. He and his two friends, who also signed the letter, should realize that the sentence "to forbid Patent to play is like taking a child from its mother" is almost antisocial. After all, our entire society is trying to educate young people to have a good relationship with art, which develops all the positive qualities and talents of man. If this is not the case and antisocial phenomena occur, strict and hard, but undoubtedly correct, measures are sometimes proper. If a mother does not take care of her child, does not devote proper attention to it, and does not ensure its spiritual and physical development, society itself has the right to educate the child. And precisely the same is the case with Patent. Its relationship toward socialist society was more than doubtful and therefore banning it altogether is the only possible and correct solution. Whether someone likes it or not.

RADIO VIEWS REAGAN'S NEW ORLEANS STATEMENTS

DW162116 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] U.S. President Reagan said in New Orleans yesterday that the picture of Central America conveyed to U.S. citizens was distorted. The blame for this, he said, was to be put on the media as well as on the disinformation by those people who placed their own policies over the national interests. The U.S. President also said that with his Central America policy he wanted to prevent the Soviet Union and Cuba from brutally imposing on the region a communist regime which would refuse to grant the people their civil liberties. The United States' desire for peace was particularly evident in Central America. This is what the U.S. President said. Juergen Scheich comments:

Is this Mr Reagan's rehash following his trip to Mexico? Didn't his Mexican hosts believe in his desire for peace? How could they anyway? Off the Central American coasts -- in the east as well as in the west -- warships of the U.S. Navy are concentrated. And Reagan says that the United States' desire for peace is particularly evident in Central America. Accordingly, it is probably peace angels who are landing in Honduras. By the end of August thousands of GI's are to be air-lifted to Honduras where they are rehearsing an intervention, for instance, into neighboring Nicaragua -- a preparation for a Pax Americana, a peace according to Washington's formula.

The peoples in the region dread such a peace, because they are familiar with it. Such a peace reigned in Nicaragua for four decades when the Somozas were at the helm and the Nicaraguan dictator's National Guard killed people like cattle. Somoza's terror left 30,000 people killed in the final phase of his rule. In neighboring El Salvador, the toll is 40,000. They are victims of the reprisals by a regime which by the grace of Washington is to ensure peace for the caste of landowners in the country and for the United States.

Did the U.S. President listen well to the Mexican chief of state? Miguel de la Madrid clearly described the explosive situation in the region. He bluntly rejected his northern neighbor's gunboat diplomacy. He could hardly have been more outspoken. This does not make peace more secure, as some people in the United States seem to believe. On the contrary, peace is extremely threatened as a result of the United States' policy.

Reagan and his advisers doggedly ignore the economic and social problems on which the conflicts in Central America are based, and until they are resolved, there will be no peace. This view is not only held by Mexico's president but also by some people in the United States. There is something else that Reagan does not want to accept -- the peoples' demand for self-determination and non-interference. I don't want to talk about understanding. This is something U.S. Presidents have never shown for Latin America. Their policy has always been characterized by Washington's authoritative claim to decide what is right for their neighbors in the south. Dozens of times the notorious Leathernecks were dispatched to the region to enforce this claim. Once again Washington is making preparations for this. Only a few people in Washington consider that it could go wrong. Reagan could have learned a lot from Mexico's criticism of his policy. However, he obviously does not want to learn.

HONECKER GREETS MUGABE ON ZANU ANNIVERSARY

LD080901 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has praised the trusting relations between the SED and Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU]. A message of greetings addressed to President Robert Mugabe to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Patriotic Front describes the far-reaching interests of both sides as a strong incentive for cooperation. The message recalls the ZANU's difficult and selfless struggle against imperialism and colonialism, which was crowned with the historic victory of independence. The SED feels itself linked in solidarity with the task now at hand of gradually restructuring Zimbabwe socially and of creating a socialist system free of exploitation.

GUENTER MITTAG RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

DW170715 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 15 Aug 83

[From the "Aktuelle Kamera" newscast]

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Fedor Ivanovich Mochalin, Central Committee candidate member and head of the Department for Light Industry and Mass Consumer Goods. During the meeting, Guenter Mittag expounded to his guests on the implementation of the economic strategy as justified by Erich Honecker at the 10th party congress. He informed them about the comprehensive initiatives of the working people toward the overall fulfillment of the national economic plan in the Karl Marx Year, and in particular about the further development of consumer goods production.

The interlocutors discussed the tasks emanating from the constantly closer cooperation for which Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov had provided a long-term orientation on the occasion of the USSR visit of a GDR party-government delegation. The comradely and trusted exchange of opinions was attended by Hermann Poeschel and Hans Ruescher, department heads of the SED Central Committee, and Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES SOVIET FORCES EVENT

AU161905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 83 p 2

[ADN Report: "German-Soviet Friendship Society Promotes Combat Alliance With Fraternal Army: Event at Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society [DSF], spoke at an event organized by the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSSD] about topical tasks for the society resulting from its 12th congress on the basis of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The speaker pointed out the DSF's active contribution to the struggle for securing peace and gave the assurance to the participants that the friendship organization will at the same time do all it can to unmask the anti-Soviet crusade of the Reagan administration and of NATO. He stressed the significance of the close comradeship-in-arms between the National People's Army and the Soviet Armed Forces. The society will further promote this alliance of arms in accordance with its possibilities, he said."

Erich Mueckenberger thanked the Soviet soldiers, officers, and generals for their self-sacrificing activities in order to secure peace, protect the borders of the socialist states, and deepen the fraternal alliance between our peoples.

Colonel General Aleksey Lisichko, chief of the Political Administration of the GSSD, gave the assurance that the members of the Soviet Armed Forces will do all they can to always reliably fulfill their internationalist duty for the protection of socialism on the soil of the socialist GDR.

SCHUERER RECEIVES TANZANIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD162044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Aug (DPA) -- On Tuesday, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received Kighoma Malima, minister of state for planning and economy and member of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Central Committee. In the friendly talk, Gerhard Schuerer emphasized that the deepening of economic relations between the GDR and Tanzania as well as the consistent realization of the agreements on cooperation between the planning organs of both countries are an important contribution to the joint struggle for peace, freedom, and social progress.

Kighoma Malima, who is in Berlin as chairman of the Tanzanian side of the GDR-Tanzania Joint Economic Committee for its second meeting, expressed his conviction that further impulses for joint cooperation would emerge from this meeting. He emphasized the support of the GDR, especially in the training of Tanzanian planning cadres and in the sending of experts.

E. Balali, minister of industry of Zanzibar, took part in the talk.

EXTRADITION OF BORDERGUARD KILLER REQUESTED

AU161543 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 17 May 1983 the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced the fugitive Klaus Decker to life imprisonment for the murder of Eberhard Knospe, noncommissioned officer of the GDR Border Troops. The appeal against this sentence lodged by the counsel for defense was rejected by the GDR Supreme Court. Thus the sentence has become valid.

The GDR prosecutor general has once more emphatically requested the prosecutor general in Braunschweig in this context to extradite Klaus Decker, who is in jail in the FRG.

BRIEFS

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION ON PILES -- A completely new suburb will be built in the north of Cottbus. The available site requires construction on piles, meaning that more than 10,000 apartments, schools, children's facilities, shopping centers, and service facilities will have to be built on piles due to the complicated geological conditions. It will be necessary to pour as many as 180 concrete underground piles per new housing block comprising 60 apartments. What makes the geological conditions so complicated is the very high water table gradient. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 15 Aug 83 DW]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

LD161837 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1045 GMT 16 Aug 83

[From the "Law Code" program, presented by reporter Anna Szigethy; a "discussion of constitutional rights and guarantees" with Dr Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Szigethy] It is a centuries-old tradition of our people that we consider and celebrate 20 August as a "red-letter" day. Presumably this originates from the memory of our first king, the founder of our state. More than that, through his person, this day has always been, whether explicitly or implicitly, a festive day of Hungarian statehood. It became all the more so in 1949 when our Constitution was formulated and enshrined in law. Since then this day has been celebrated as the day of our Constitution.

Ever since our program came on the air we have had our own little internal tradition. After all, what could we speak about in the week preceding 20 August other than our fundamental law. Today is no exception to this occasion. Indeed, a special emphasis is given to our discussion by the fact that at its most recent session the Central Committee discussed constitutional issues, primarily the further development of our electoral law and electoral system. You presented that draft resolution, which was no coincidence, since you have, for several years, headed a working committee on the methods and possibilities for the development of our state life. It is natural, therefore, that you should be the guest of our program today.

[Korom] I am very pleased to accept your invitation to discuss this subject because it is, indeed, very topical. General elections are always a very important event in our society and our public life. At the general elections we can assess the reception given to our policy, that is to say, the policy of the MSZMP. They also provide an opportunity for us to call on and mobilize the entire population for the successful realization of the tasks we have set forth. In this sense, we are dealing also with voting, in other words, voting in favor of our policy. In another respect, this is the opportunity given to millions of citizens to establish the bodies which, on their behalf, pass the laws and other statutory provisions that determine the conditions for our work. In that sense, voting and electing are linked together in Hungary.

[Szigethy] And yet we are now talking about its further development.

[Korom] Yes, indeed. The experiences of past general elections have called attention to the fact that, although our electoral law and our electoral system are democratic, it has been possible and necessary to advance further, while preserving and strengthening the foundations, due to the fact that our society has matured politically in the last 40 years. The existing social conditions are right for this.

[Szigethy] Or, as we could also put it, the social requirements are also right for this. It is an old established tradition of ours that whenever we talk to you we also ask citizens for their views. These are now recorded on tape and I would ask you to listen to them.

[Unidentified report] Do you know your councillor?

[Unidentified respondent] No, madam, I do not know anyone.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you see a possibility or a way of ensuring that when you elect a councillor or a National Assembly deputy, these responsible posts will be filled by people who are well known and who can securely and responsibly represent the interests of the constituency?

[Unidentified respondent] I feel that the time has come to really change things. However, we have been saying this for so long that I do not really believe that these things will be implemented.

[Szigethy] These are the views of the citizens. They are mixed and the citizens' desires are also mixed. Yet, I do think that, to some extent, they also reflect your experiences.

[Korom] This is precisely so. Our electoral system has certain traits, manifested in everyday life, with which we cannot be satisfied. If we take as our point of departure the requirement of and demand for the further deepening of our electoral system and socialist democracy, this also involves the need to change somewhat the way we all think. What do I have in mind? Unfortunately, electors assess the work of a deputy or a councillor mostly on the grounds of the extent to which the person involved can be regarded as a contact man who will get things done for them. It is my conviction that this attitude must be changed so that electors can judge their deputies or councillors according to how they express matters, which affect smaller or larger communities, in the National Assembly or the local councils. It is self-evident that these issues are not a matter of indifference to individual citizens, either. Thus we would like to further develop the work of deputies and councillors in the direction of corporate work. It would be good if citizens could understand, in some form, this endeavor of ours.

[Szigethy] You have just been talking about the citizens' way of thinking. Let us now look at the other part of the matter. Take someone whose case has not been settled by one of the departments of a council for 8 months. He takes his complaint to his local councillor. A councillor's opportunities for taking action could, perhaps, be developed even in cases of individual complaints if he had a right to supervise matters or raise within the council the issue that in a certain administrative body there is something wrong with the handling of business and that it should, therefore, be investigated. In other words, the corporate body could raise the issue of supervising the apparatus, even in the case of individual complaints.

[Korom] This is one of our major problems. The point is that councils, as elected bodies of state authority, representing the people, should direct the apparatus and not the other way around, as happens, unfortunately, so often these days. However, even today a councillor or a National Assembly deputy has the opportunity to criticize even the work of the government or of one of its branches. Our corporate bodies representing the people do not yet use this right of criticism to a desirable extent. When we say that a councillor or the councils -- indeed, a National Assembly deputy or the whole of the National Assembly -- should exercise their supervisory role better, what we have in mind is that they should raise these issues at the meetings of the various bodies. There would be a need for a substantial change in this. There is no doubt about this. In this way, the reputation of a councillor or a National Assembly deputy would grow in the eyes of the citizens. It is in this connection that in future general elections there will be at least two candidates. The elector will have the opportunity to decide for himself which of the candidates nominated would best represent the interests of the individual elector and of the smaller and larger community around him.

[Szigethy] One of the conditions for this is for people to be able to get to know the candidates.

[Korom] You are absolutely right. We would like to change this in the following way. A greater number of nomination meetings will be held. This is a very important point. We are confident that citizens will form their final views through their own questions, opinions and suggestions and by listening to the candidates. Their conclusions will then be expressed in their votes.

[Szigethy] Immediately after the meeting of the Central Committee, the daily press, the radio and television dealt in a fair amount of detail with the fundamental issues of the further development of elections. One of these issues was to establish a so-called national list, while keeping the individual constituencies. Outstanding public personalities will be nominated on this national list and they will be elected on a nationwide ballot. It has also been mentioned that councils are too big in proportion to the size of the population represented in them, and for that reason they may be too unwieldy. I believe that these aspects of the plans are fairly well known to everyone. It has also been voiced -- though this is perhaps less well known, even though a fairly large proportion of the population is involved -- that the position of partner-villages represented by a joint council is also to be changed. Some novel things are in the works. Could you tell us something about these?

[Korom] The situation developed because we have used as an example the otherwise sensible combination of administrative units, and we then implemented these merger exercises in the corporate bodies of councils. It is being justly said that the citizens of these small villages have been left without representation and that they cannot approve of this. Although the councillors elected from the small villages to the so-called joint-village councils do constitute something of an organized group in each of the small villages, they have no authority or financial power. We are now planning to replace these groups of councillors with a local authority made up of councillors elected to the councils of the partner-villages. These will function after the next general election. We are currently working out -- and this will be clearly expressed in the law on councils -- what sphere of authority these village boards will have and what financial and material resources will be made available to them. I would like to emphasize that we must definitely avoid a situation in which these boards have their own independent apparatus or some other organization. They should become, in the literal sense of the word, self-governing bodies representing the people. We think that by establishing these we can satisfy the just requirements that have been discussed.

[Szigethy] Now that we are on the subject of legislation, I believe that legislation or, rather, the quality of legislation and its supervision were also mentioned at the Central Committee session. I do not primarily have laws in mind but rather legal regulations at a lower level, which do not always meet constitutional requirements. This happens to be the case even when they are not contrary to the letter of the Constitution. I believe that serious efforts are being made to ensure that changes take place in this field, too.

[Korom] That is true. A system of legislative guarantees has been developed in Hungary. However, practical experiences, which you have also referred to, show that there are still things to be done.

[Szigethy] And a lot of them, indeed.

[Korom] Yes, quite a few. Thus we agree that the National Assembly should elect a so-called constitutional law council. This constitutional law council would be made up of National Assembly deputies as well as well-known public figures, mostly drawn from the ranks of the legal profession. They would then be able to judge if a matter submitted to them is in line with the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

If not, they alert those involved in drafting the law to make the appropriate corrections and alterations. Indeed, we would like to reach the point at which, in the absence of any results from the council, the further implementation of laws at a certain level would be suspended.

I would like to emphasize that this constitutional law council will not deal with the individual complaints of citizens. Otherwise, it would become another national complaints office. Just imagine what kind of floodgates that would open. On the other hand, according to my understanding, National Assembly committees -- not to mention a plenary meeting of the assembly -- the Council of Ministers, certain social organizations and organizations and bodies representing interests can all turn to the constitutional law council if they find that there is an error somewhere in the legislative process. They can then ask the constitutional law council, which is about to be formed, to give its opinion or, indeed, to take measures.

[Szigethy] A really big floodgate would be opened if this constitutional law counci, were to deal with individual complaints. On the other hand, it does happen quite often that as a result of individual cases light is shed on loopholes in the laws or on changes in the laws. The latter case could happen in such a way that the framework is established by the law; the Council of Ministers approves its implementation; a certain ministry adds further instructions and so on.

[Korom] Things get mixed up.

[Szigethy] Yes, things do get mixed up. Moreover, in their application they do not correspond to the plans and objectives of the legislators. This may, perhaps, arise in an individual case.

[Korom[Naturally, this cannot be excluded. However, every citizen has the right to bring this to light through his deputy or trade union representative or someone else reoresenting his interests. Of course, this would not be submitted to the constitutional law council in the form of an individual complaint. We think -- and this is also my personal view -- that the establishment of such a constitutional law council, directly answerable to parliament, will have a preventive effect. After all, each legislator, whether it is an institution or a minister, will give more thought to how and what to regulate with a give statute. Moreover, I also expect the constitutional law council to cut down on the number of legal regulations. This is because consideration will also be given to whether certain social conditions -- which are often resolved by legal regulations at present -- could be solved in a different way, through organizational or even ethical methods.

[Szigethy] In my view, we can sum up our conversation in just one sentence. We are dealing with developing the democracy of our state life, and, within that, our electoral law and electoral system and the making and application of our laws.

[Korom] This is absolutely true. The building of socialist society and the further strengthening of democracy are twin brothers, indeed blood brothers. These are questions that are very closely connected. Neither one can be imagined without the other. The further development of socialist democracy also serves the purpose of ensuring that every citizen who lives in this country and regards this social system as his own, who builds this country with the labor of his own hands or his thoughts or in any other way in all walks of life, may feel and see, in the literal sense of the phrase, that he is the master of his society, of the Hungarian People's Republic.

HONECKER-LED GDR DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

More on Morning Talks

LD161522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, met for an initial friendly exchange of views this morning.

Wojciech Jaruzelski cordially welcomed his guest again in his study at the PZPR Central Committee building. Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the friendly reception given to him and the members of the party and state delegation. Both sides expressed their certainty that fresh incentives will emanate from the talks during the official friendship visit by the GDR party and state delegation to the Polish People's Republic for cooperation between the SED and PZPR, the GDR and Poland.

Directly after this meeting, official talks between the delegations headed by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski began. During the thorough exchange of views and opinions, the partners briefed each other on developments in their countries and discussed questions of bilateral relations. The topics discussed also included basic issues of the international situation.

Erich Honecker briefed his Polish hosts on the efforts of GDR workers in Karl Marx Year to further implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He stressed in this respect the basic concern of party policy to preserve and gradually develop the material and cultural standard of living achieved for the GDR people even under the conditions of an aggravated international class conflict.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reported on the implementation of the tasks decided by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress for stabilizing life in Poland and developing a broad front of national understanding, led by the party. He attributed particular importance to the legal rulings decided by the Sejm on 21 July 1983. Wojciech Jaruzelski explained the tasks of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, which plays an important role in the life of the country.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states, and peoples is developing successfully. The will of both party and state leaderships was expressed to further consolidate and strengthen political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Particular attention is due in this respect to the further development of fraternal cooperation between the SED and PZPR. With a view to further economic and scientific-technological cooperation, the question of coordinating the economic plans for the 1986-90 period was also one of the topics discussed.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of fraternal solidarity, were: From the GDR: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Gerhard Weiss, SED Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and foreign affairs minister; Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; Horst Neubauer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Polish People's Republic.

From the Polish People's Republic: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreign affairs minister; Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission; Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Brigadier General Czeslaw Dega, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department; Tadeusz Nestorowicz, foreign trade minister; Maciej Wirowski, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR.

Erich Honecker and the members of the GDR delegation were welcomed in the foyer by Wojciech Jaruzelski on their arrival at the PZPR Central Committee building. Members of the Central Committee welcomed the guests with cheers and warm applause.

Afternoon Talks Conducted

LD161727 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, a GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has arrived in Poland on an official visit of friendship.

This afternoon there was a meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker in the building of the PZPR Central Committee. Subsequently, plenary talks were held under their chairmanship, with the participation of members of the delegation and representatives of the supreme party and state authorities.

During the talks a unanimous opinion was expressed that the present visit will become the source of new impulses for development of bilateral relations in all spheres. The dynamism and progress in development of bilateral cooperation were assessed positively along with the implementation of the decisions adopted in March 1982 in Berlin during the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker. Carrying out a thorough assessment of the state of this cooperation it was emphasized that there is great dynamism in interparty contacts and in social organization. The significance of the summer exchange of children and young people between Poland and the GDR and cooperation on the border areas were stressed. Practical measures of economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation were discussed, with particular attention paid to a long-term program of cooperation between Poland and the GDR in bilateral relations as well as participation of the two states in the economic integration of CEMA in the context of counteracting the discriminatory practices of certain Western countries toward socialist countries.

During the exchange of views on international topics, the destructive trends of legal and territorial revanchism in the FRG, which are damaging peace and the political atmosphere in Europe, were condemned unanimously. Profound concern was expressed over the continuation of the arms spiral. It was stated that the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles would pose a dangerous threat to peace in Europe and in the world. In the event of such a development the two states are determined, together with the Soviet Union, to do everything to safeguard the security of their countries and the socialist community.

Talks will continue both between the heads of the two delegations and in study groups.

Issues of interparty and economic cooperation as well as the cooperation of the two countries in the international arena will be discussed.

Later this afternoon the party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker laid a wreath at the obelisk in the cemetery mausoleum of soldiers of the Soviet Army in Warsaw. Ashes of 23,000 liberators of the capital of our country are resting there. They fell while bringing us freedom and independence.

Officials, GDR Counterparts Meet

LD162124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug (ADN) -- Talks were held on Tuesday afternoon in Warsaw between members of the party and state delegations of the GDR, and the Polish People's Republic to discuss further questions of cooperation between both parties and states in bilateral and international fields.

GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph had a meeting with Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission; and Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. GDR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Gerhard Weiss and GDR Ambassador to the Polish People's Republic Horst Neubauer took part.

Guenter Mittag, member of the Polituburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held a talk with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which was attended by Guenter Sieber, head of the Department of International Relations of the SED Central Committee, and by General Czeslaw Dega, head of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, met for a talk with the PZPR Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon, which was attended by Andrzej Ornat, Polish minister responsible for youth affairs.

Separate meeting was held between the ministers of foreign affairs of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic -- Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, and Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordial freindship and complete agreement.

Jaruzelski-Honecker Award Ceremony

LD162330 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 16 Aug -- A ceremony of presenting state medals for Polish and GDR leaders had been held in the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw.

President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski presented the general secretary of the SED CC, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker with the [words indistinct] Sash of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

Erich Honecker presented PUWP CC first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski with the Order of Karl Marx.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, and Erich Honecker speaking after the ceremony stressed that the distinctions are an expression of recognition for the leaders of both countries for their contribution to the development of fraternal cooperation and the strengthening of friendly relations between Poland and the GDR.

Jablonski Addresses Honecker

LD162232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2019 GMT 16 Aug 83

["Address by Henryk Jablonski" -- ADN Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug (ADN) -- Dear Comrade Honecker, for many years you have led the SED and the GDR State Council. From your earliest youth the German Communist movement has been a school of political awareness and political activity. You paid dearly for this education with a long stay in a fascist jail. Such experiences break the weak. They harden the strong. They caused you to continue the struggle even under the hardest conditions. After such "good preparation" you became one of the builders of a new German state unique in social and political respects, our neighbor, ally, and friend. This friendship flows above all from the ideological unity of the parties, which are the leading forces of our two states, and from their strong and correct conviction that it is only in fellowship with the Soviet Union and within the framework of the socialist camp that we can feel secure and independent and enjoy optimal conditions to develop our economy and culture. That is the source of our close, multifaceted, bilateral cooperation.

The ideological basis of this friendship proves that it is neither accidental nor passing but rooted in the past, and so it is. The traditions of Polish-German friendship have deep roots in the past. They go back to the period in which the Polish people were divided between foreign powers. Under their oppression a major part of our people were subject to enforced Germanization. At that time the progressive political trends in Germany were at the side of the Polish people and the most consistent of them actively supported the Polish liberation struggle.

It would be enough to cite two great names in this respect: Marx and Engels. Before and after them, Poland had many friends in Germany. This is shown by hundreds of verses composed in the 1830's known as Polish songs. At that time the "polish associations" were an important form of the German progressive organizations.

On the other hand the participation of Poles in the 1848-49 "spring of nations" confirmed our mutual ties: In Baden, General Mieroslewski and the Polish Legion, in the Palatinate General Sznajde -- under whole leadership Engels fought. They are the best known but by no means exceptional. Cooperation between German and Polish progressive forces grew with the emergence of an independent socialist worker's movement. From that time we share many common heroes, to recall just the most important: Rosa Luxemburg and Julian Marchlewski.

The most precious memories are those of the ties between the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] and the Communist Party of Poland. The KPD proclamation issued on 27 September 1930 defended the Poles in the part of Upper Silesia then belonging to Germany, called for equal recognition of the Polish language in schools, offices, and courts. We gratefully recall the direct commitment by Ernst Thaelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, and many other KPD officials to the development of friendly cooperation between the Polish and German working class.

It was in this atmosphere that you, Comrade Honecker, grew up. Your party, and you personally, are the heirs of this glorious tradition. You are seeking to cultivate it and develop it as our interparty and interstate relations prove day in day out.

In view of these facts, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic decided on your 70th birthday to bestow on you the Grand Sash of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic for your outstanding part in the development of the friendship of our states and your important contribution to the international workers' movement.

Honecker Expresses Thanks

LD162058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 16 Aug 83

["Speech of Thanks by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council on Receiving the Order" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug, (ADN) -- Dear Comrade Henryk Jablonski, dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, dear comrades and friends,

It is with deep emotion that I accept the high distinction of the Great Sash of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. Allow me to express my warmest thanks for the honor to the PZPR Central Committee and the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. This moment highlights again the historic significance of the fundamental change which, thanks to socialism, has taken place in the relationship of our peoples. In the past they were divided by barriers of discord and distrust raised by the ruling classes, above all by German imperialism. Today Germans and Poles are traveling the socialist path as friends and allies.

So I regard this honor as a tribute to the unsparing struggle jointly fought by German and Polish communists against imperialist war and exploitation, for peace, international understanding, and socialism. It equally symbolizes the indestructible friendship and comradely cooperation of our parties, states, and peoples. I regard this honor as a token of appreciation for the policy of the SED and of the first German worker-peasant state, which is implementing the world-changing ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

It is with great sympathy that we watch the efforts made by Communists and all patriotic forces in People's Poland under the leadership of the PZPR to resolve current problems. We wholeheartedly welcome every progress in strengthening socialism in the Polish People's Republic. In the spirit of our treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, the GDR will always stand firmly at your side in this struggle and do everything to deepen fraternal relations with the Polish People's Republic. I shall continue to dedicate myself wholeheartedly to this task. Once again my most cordial thanks.

Honecker Addresses Jaruzelski

LD162112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 16 Aug 83

["Address by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, on the Conferring of the Award" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug (ADN) -- Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In appreciation of your services to the development of fraternal relations between our parties, state, and peoples and your work in strengthening socialism and preserving peace, the Order of Karl Marx was awarded to you by me at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo on your 60th birthday. It is a great pleasure to present to you today the highest award of the German Democratic Republic.

The Communists and working people of our country feel deep respect for you, the faithful son of the Polish people and ardent patriot, the leading official of the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. You have consistently traveled the path of a Communist in uniform which was marked by the struggle for the Polish people's social and national liberation, firm friendship with the Soviet Union, the close conjunction of the profession of arms with the education of man, and an indomitable will and rigorous determination. The trust of your comrades placed you at the head of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and later of the PZPR Central Committee. Under your leadership the way of counterrevolution was barred and it was confirmed that People's Poland was, is, and remains a socialist state. A great service was rendered to the cause of peace. We are well able to appreciate what it means to have a reliable, strong, and stable neighbor.

Karl Marx, whose memory we particularly honor this year, had demonstrated the casual connection between the freedom of the German and Polish peoples. In line with his legacy, friendship of Poles and Germans between the Elbe and Oder-Neisse has been created over three decades. We may say that it has stood the test of life.

Relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic are developing well. In many fields we have taken a big step forward since you visited Berlin at the head of a party and state delegation in the spring of 1982. You have a great personal share in this. We know the friendly sentiments you feel for the people of the GDR and for our country, your appreciation of our party and its policy. This benefits the common socialist cause. With this honor for you, dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, our party, state, and people express their fellowship and friendship We wish you continued success in your responsible work for the well-being of socialist Poland, good health and unremitting vigor.

Jaruzelski Thanks Honecker

LD162242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2044 GMT 16 Aug 83

["Words of Thanks by Wojciech Jaruzelski" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug (ADN) -- Esteemed and dear Comrade Honecker, I accept the highest order of the German Democratic Republic, the Order of Karl Marx, as an expression of respect and recognition for our party, the PZPR, for Polish Communists and for all patriotic forces of our nation who are fighting to secure our gains, for the successful development of socialism in Poland. This order is symbolic of deep and lasting ideological links. The name of Karl Marx, creator of scientific socialism, has become a banner in the struggle of the workers for social liberation, for progress and a life of peace. The GDR, the fatherland of workers and peasants, is successfully realizing the ideas of its great paragons.

Poland was, is, and remains a socialist state. Today, as we are treading the still difficult path of normalization, as we successfully construct the leading position of the party among the people, this statement increasingly becomes a powerful reality.

Socialist Poland and the socialist GDR are linked by firm bonds of friendship and fraternal cooperation. This is expressed in all areas of our current relations. We always strive to deepen and affirm these fraternal bonds on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I thank the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and above all, you personally, Comrade Erich Honecker, for the high award accorded to me.

I will strive to confirm the honor given to me by my further work, by my service.

I wish you, Comrade Honecker, further successes in your work for the benefit of the GDR and for the people of the GDR. Once again, my most cordial thanks.

Honecker Honored at Dinner

LD162150 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw 16 Aug -- In the evening [of 16 August] the PUWP CC first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski entertained the general secretary of the SED CC, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker to a dinner.

The dinner was attended by the party and state delegation of the GDR, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, members of the Political Bureau and the PUWP CC Secretariat, members of the leadership of the allied parties, members of the Council of Ministers and social organizations.

During the dinner, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker made speeches. The meeting passed in a very cordial atmosphere.

Jaruzelski Dinner Speech

LD162303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, prime minister of Poland and chairman of the PZPR Central Committee, at the dinner given for Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, in Warsaw on 16 August -- recorded]

[Text] Very esteemed Comrade Honecker, esteemed comrades and friends! I welcome and greet wholeheartedly our friends -- you, dear Comrade Honecker and the GDR party and state delegation. We are pleased by this visit. We still recall the exceptional, brotherly cordiality that we experienced in Berlin during our visit in March of last year.

Poland has entered the 40th year of socialist construction. Under the PZPR leadership, linked in allied cooperation with the ZSL and the SD, the working people of our country have achieved historical advancement. The socialist achievements in Poland are unshakable. We will defend, consolidate, and multiply them.

There has been no lack of difficult experiences. The enemies of socialism, supported by imperialist centers, attempted to exploit the situation to implement their anarcho-syndicalistic, counterrevolutionary plans. This plan has been foiled. Any attempts to strain the foundations of socialism have no chance. They will never succeed.

The implementation of socialist renewal -- the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress' program -- leads to sociopolitical normalization. The working class -- the working men -- confirm their dedication to the cause of a socialist Poland by selfless effort in surmounting numerous difficulties.

The party is rebuilding the ties with the community. It crystallizes its leading role in practice. The socialist state is consolidated. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth assumes ever greater social importance. Pernicious trends in the economy have been reversed.

Although things are still tough, the improvement is obvious.

Movement forward has started and continues. The brotherly countries' trust and internationalist assistance favor our using our own forces to resolve our domestic affairs by applying the universal laws of socialism in realistic Polish conditions according to our own concrete possibilities and needs. Soviet economic aid is particularly valuable and irreplaceable.

I would like to cordially thank you, our friends from the GDR, for your friendly approach to our problems and difficulties. Further progress in the consolidation of socialism in Poland will call for untiring vigour and an intensive effort.

Active participation in the CEMA and further progress in the process of socialist integration are and will continue to be of great significance along this path. We are pleased that this will become a more and more effective shield against the Western policy of boycotts, restrictions, and discrimination.

Esteemed comrades and friends, the world-wide class struggle has recently been tangibly aggravated. American imperialism strives to change the balance of forces: it wants a military advantage. The current U.S. Administration and reactionary NATO circles are imposing a quantitatively and qualitatively new and highly dangerous stage in the arms race.

The territorial and political realities in Europe, which were shaped as a result of World War II, are once again being questioned. Recently those who advocate the revanchist line in the FRG have been particularly vocal in this matter. Attempts to interfere in socialist states' and societies' internal affairs continue. These attempts are particularly cynical and brutal where Poland is concerned. Legally binding international agreements have been broken on the strength of unilateral decisions. The structure of economic links, which was created over a decades with considerable difficulty, is being undermined.

The historical contradiction between socialism and capitalism cannot be resolved through military confrontation: This path would lead to nuclear disaster; to mankind being practically wiped out for good. Our nations, which inhabit such a sensitive region of Europe, would be the first to fall victim to a nuclear missile conflict. Peace is a great goal of socialism. This arises from fundamental premises of our Marxist-Leninist ideology and from the unchanged goals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states' foreign policy.

At our recent meeting in Moscow a hand was again stretched to reach agreement. However, time moves on: The deployment of a new generation of nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe, including -- especially -- the Federal Republic of Germany, is planned for the end of the year. This is a very dangerous game. A new, bigger threat to the security and peaceful life of socialist states and nations arises. However, it is also a great threat to those Western countries that are to become the launching ground for American missiles.

The implementation of these plans will be met with an appropriate response. Our two countries are in agreement on this and in full solidarity with the Soviet Union's stance.

Esteemed and dear Comrade Honecker. Dear comrades. This visit is another explicit proof of the fraternal link that ties us. Today, the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx and the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement, it is especially worth recalling that these relations were founded by Polish and German revolutionaries. They were strengthened by fraternity of the Polish and German fighters against nazism and the Polish soldiers bloody sacrifice. They were consolidated by ideological unity and many years of close cooperation between our parties and states.

Your historic achievements, the splendid achievements that the GDR's hard-working and thrifty public attained by consistently implementing the tasks mapped out by the SED, deserve sincere appreciation and respect. They are an emphatic confirmation of real socialism's chances and capabilities.

The young generation has an important role to play as our societies get to know each other and become closer. This is a very precious investment of friendship, the future significance of which reaches into the 21st century. It makes us happy that in Gorlic and Zgorzelec the anniversary of the agreement mapping out the state borders on the Oder and Neisse rivers was celebrated by precisely the young representatives of our nations. This year's broad summer exchange of youth and children has a great educational significance, particularly for the 100,000 young Poles who received cordial and friendly hospitality in the GDR.

New possibilities for cooperation in the border areas and various voivodships, as well as towns and industrial enterprises, and social and trade union organizations, are being planned. We are ready to perfect and enrich this cooperation, broadening direct contacts between the working people of our two countries. Your friendship visit, the atmosphere of the talks held, and, above all, the good tangible results have consolidated our conviction of the identity of the aims of the two Marxist-Leninist parties, the unswerving nature of the alliance of our socialist states, and the positive prospects for our further comprehensive cooperation.

Together we [words indistinct] opportunities to substantially deepen our mutually-advantageous economic, scientific, technological, sociopolitical, and cultural cooperation. A speedier expansion and higher level of economic ties and further progress in cooperation and specialization of production are particularly realistic.

Our talks today mapped our important directions and boundaries along this path. Dear comrades, the achievements of good-neighborly relations between the PPR and the GDR are impressive. The western frontier of our country corresponds to the intentions of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions. It is and will remain an unshaken frontier of peace. The establishment of the GDR transformed it into a frontier of peace. This constitutes a great, historical achievement of our peoples. Our friendship has been confirmed and verified by life. The Polish community values this highly. We will not cease to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the countries that are members of the socialist community in building and developing socialism and the struggle for peace and security of nations.

I would like to make a toast: To our neighbor and close friend and unfailing ally, the GDR! To the SED and the GDR State Council and Government! To the friendship and cooperation between the PZPR and the SED and the PPR and GDR! To your health, dear Comrade Honecker! To the health of all comrades and friends present here! [applause]

Honecker Dinner Speech

LD162231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2054 GMT 16 Aug 83

["Toast proposed by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at an official dinner in Warsaw" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug (ADN) -- Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, dear Comrade Henryk Jablonski, dear Polish friends and comrades:

Allow me once again to thank you warmly on behalf of the GDR party and state delegation for your invitation to visit the Polish People's Republic. We are much obliged to you for the moving reception in your country and the kind words you have addressed to our party, state, and people.

We recall with pleasure your visit to Berlin in March 1982, dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. Like you, we are convinced that our present meeting will again generate a strong impetus for strengthening our alliance, for our common work in securing peace.

Dear comrades and friends, it gives us sincere satisfaction that our agreements last year have led to the revival and intensification of our bilateral relations. This primarily concerns the trusting cooperation between the SED and the PZPR in various fields, which we assess very positively. The consolidation of working contacts in the official and social fields also provides evidence of it. We attach great importance to the successful implementation of the agreement under which 100,000 Polish children and young people are spending holidays in the GDR and 35,000 GDR youngsters in People's Poland.

I wish to state with deep satisfaction that the alliance of the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic has always proved itself. It is the historic achievement of the German and Polish working class and their leading parties, the SED and the PZPR. We shall continue to consolidate it with all our strength.

The constant strengthening of the fellowship of our parties is fully in line with the revolutionary traditions of the German and Polish proletariat in the struggle for peace and social progress. Today more than ever it is the demand of the hour. It provides the guarantee that the cooperation of our states in the internationalist spirit will develop in all fields steadily and beneficially for both peoples, and for the cause of socialism and peace.

We concur in our desire unremittingly to deepen the friendship of our states and peoples in the spirit of our 1977 friendship treaty and to protect it from all attacks. In so doing we will be living up to the high responsibility our two countries bear as allies in the Warsaw Pact and as neighbors in the center of Europe for security and stability in our continent, in the struggle against imperialism and revanchism.

The citizens of the GDR feel lively sympathy for the struggle of the PZPR and the social forces allied with it to stabilize the political, economic, and social development in People's Poland and to ensure continued socialist construction. We rejoice with you at the successes you have achieved.

As you know, we supported unreservedly the measures you took on 13 December 1981 with a high sense of responsibility. Exercising the right every people has to self-determination, you barred the way to all who wanted to eliminate the socialist order in your country and pry Poland from the socialist community. The enemies of socialism were clearly shown that the wheel of history cannot be turned back in Poland. People's Poland and socialism are to remain indissoluble.

We know of course that you, dear Polish comrades, still have complicated tasks to master. We wholeheartedly wish you success. You may be certain that we will continue to stand at your side as loyal friends and allies.

Dear comrades and friends, rightly the questions of securing peace, of arms limitation and disarmament take a central place in our talks. The confrontation and arms drive policy of imperialism, especially of the United States, increases the danger that mankind will slide into a nuclear catastrophe. This must not be permitted. We are in agreement that in the face of the tense international situation it is important to secure the socialist community. In this we see the secure basis for the further socialist construction in our countries and for the preservation of peace.

The peace offensive of the Soviet Union, of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR and the other fraternal countries is decisively influencing the international conflict. This encourages the forces of peace and reason in the world. With increasing resolution they are turning against the adventurist policy of those who play with thoughts of a nuclear first strike -- the limited and winnable nuclear war. A million times the demand is made to honor the right to a life of peace as the first human right. The recognition is gaining ground that it is not only necessary but also possible to ban the danger of a nuclear war.

A realistic and constructive path toward the improvement of the international situation is pointed by the significant initiatives of the USSR on stopping the nuclear race, on arms limitation and disarmament, as well as by the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states in the Prague Declaration. The Moscow declaration of the highest representatives of the socialist countries of 28 June of this year convincingly states that our alliance is following its course consistently to preserve mankind from destruction in a nuclear war. The socialist community resolutely defends the fundamental vital interests of nations. So far the NATO states have avoided giving a serious answer to our proposals. But it is deeds to end the nuclear arms race which make clear the meaning of words about peace and security.

That applies particularly to the Geneva negotiations. In view of the USSR positions, imbued by a high sense of political and moral responsibility, agreements are still possible there which exclude the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and provide for appropriate reductions in the intermediate-range weapons present in Europe. But the prerequisite is that the West should abandon its policy of obstruction and extortion and accept the principle of parity and equal security as the basis of negotiations, i.e. take account of the legitimate interests of the Warsaw Pact states.

As we see, the most aggressive circles of imperialism, specifically of the U.S., are not only continuing but escalating their dangerous policy. The fraudulent campaign by the U.S. Administration for its notorious "zero option" and "interim solution", its hypocritical talk about an allegedly "greater flexibility" cannot gloss over the U.S. endeavors, contrary to the will of the nations, to station at all costs new nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe at the end of 1983. This was confirmed at the meeting of leaders of seven capitalist states in Williamsburg and the recent NATO Council meeting. It is in this context that we see the "crusade" against the socialist countries, proclaimed by Washington, and the imperialist attempts to continue the policy of interference in the internal affairs of the USSR, the Polish People's Repbulic, and the other fraternal states.

If new U.S. nuclear offensive weapons appear outside the front door of the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact states will be compelled to take effective countermeasures. We have issued that warning more than once. The hopes of the Western arms buildup devotees to change the military-strategic balance in their favor will not be fulfilled.

We take a positive view of the impending adoption of the final document of the Madrid meeting, above all the call for a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. These results are calculated to contribute to the lessening of military confrontation and to the reduction of force levels and armaments on our continent. The process of detente in Europe and in the world must be preserved and continued.

Dear comrades, in line with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the GDR regards it as the paramount aim of its foreign policy actively to support the joint peace efforts of the socialist states. That is why we have supported the Swedish proposal to create in central Europe a zone free from nuclear battlefield weapons, for which we wish to make the entire territory of the GDR available.

We are tenaciously working for the conclusion between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO of a treaty, as proposed in Prague, on the reciprocal renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The lofty aim of securing peace also governs our policy towards the FRG. The relations between the two German states can only thrive in a peaceful atmosphere with due regard for the political-territorial realities in present-day Europe and the strict observance of international treaties.

Dear friends and comrades, the working people in our country are doing much in order to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. An important part is played by the perception that the growing strength of socialism is directly related to the securing of peace. Great efforts are being made to increase the GDR's economic capacity and to maintain and gradually expand the material and cultural living standards reached even under the more complicated external conditions. Many initiatives aim at making the Karl Marx Year the year of the highest economic efficiency ever recorded. At the recent meeting of our party's Central Committee we drew up a good record of work in the first half of this year. This gratifying trend continues. In assessing the results of socialist development in the GDR, we are always mindful of the fact that stable cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is the crucial condition for implementing our plans.

Our first exchange of views here in Warsaw confirmed anew that we are guided by the same aims and ideals that are based on the world-changing doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. In this spirit we should do everything to further strengthen and consolidate our alliance, friendship and all-round cooperation. I bid you, dear comrades and friends, to join me in raising your glass and drinking to: the fraternal ties of our parties, the close friendship between our states and peoples; our common indestructible alliance with the party and land of Lenin, the unremitting strengthening of the socialist community; fresh success in the common struggle for peace and socialism; to the well-being of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Comrade Henryk Jablonski; to the well-being of all Polish comrades and friends present.

Leaves Warsaw for Krakow

LD170906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0642 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker left Warsaw by air early this morning for Krakow. It will continue from there to Katowice, the coal mining center in the Polish People's Republic. The day's program includes a visit to the Red Guard Coal Mine in Czeladz. Around midday, a rally will take place in the sports hall there with miners of the Sosnowiec Coal Mine. Erich Honecker is accompanied by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

ONE-MONTH BAN IMPOSED ON MEETINGS IN GDANSK

AU161240 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1220 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw -- A 1-month absolute prohibition of "illegal" public meetings and demonstrations in Gdansk has been imposed.

A day after workers leader Walesa issued an ultimatum to the Polish Government the whole of the press on the Baltic coast has reported a decision to this effect by Interior Minister Kiszczak.

Offenders would be tried in summary proceedings.

SZCZECIN SOLIDARITY BOARD MEMBER DETAINED

LD161302 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] As a result of the activities of the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office Security Service in Szczecin, Andrzej Z., an employee of the board of Szczecin port, has been detained. Leaflets signed by the NSZZ Solidarity of the West Pomerania region were found in his possession. A typewriter, matrices with ready texts of leaflets entitled "Window" and "To Be Continued," parts of printing frames, many illegal publications printed after 21 July of this year and texts of leaflets already printed containing false information which could incite public unrest, were found in the search in Andrzej Z.'s apartment.

SOLIDARITY UNDERGROUND ACITIVISTS SURRENDER

LD162127 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Six former Solidarity underground activists gave themselves up to the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Gorzow Wielkopolski. During martial law they distributed an illegal bulletin called FENIKS, which was signed by the regional executive committee in Gorzow Wielkopolski. The six include Bronislaw B., who organized a distribution center for the illegal paper in his flat, Stanislaw K., who was the connection between the regional executive committee in Gorzow and a group active in Barwinek; Andrzej Sz., who supplied materials and means to carry out the illegal activities. The rest of the group were distributors of FENIKS at various industrial enterprises.

GOVERNMENT PLANS WORK FOR SECOND HALF OF 1983

AU161840 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Aug 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Plan for Government Work in the Second Half of 1983"]

[Text] The Government Press Bureau reports: The Council of Ministers has adopted the plan for government activities in the second half of 1983. The plan details government intentions, lays down deadlines, and indicates those reponsible for the implementation of tasks.

The country's present sociopolitical and economic situation determines the lines of government work and the necessary adjustments in the near future.

Solving economic problems is the government's basic task. The government will examine the implementation of the central annual plan for 1983 and will appraise the implementation of operational plans on two occasions -- in August and October of this year. The government will evaluate the government austerity and anti-inflationary programs also on two occasions. The chairman of the Planning Commission and the head of the Materials Managements Office have been instructed to collect the necessary information. The minister who is the government's plenipotentiary for the economic reform has been instructed to draw up a report on the practical application of the principles of the reform and on the impact of these principles on the implementation of the tasks mapped out by the 1983-85 national socioeconomic plan. The government will study this report and will adopt its conclusions in October of this year.

The Council of Ministers will analyze the accords on setting up the associations of state enterprises in order to establish whether they are consistent with the principles of the economic reform.

The status of the manager of the state enterprise will be defined in detail in October of this year.

The Council of Ministers will also evaluate the progress of the work being done to transform organizational structures and to allocate the division of powers and responsibilities at the various levels of management. They will examine and evaluate the effects of this on the efficient functioning of the reformed economy. The minister who is the government's plenipotentiary for the economic reform has been instructed to draw up the necessary report on this.

The economic problems to be tackled by the government in the second half of this year include foreign trade problems. The government will evaluate the impact of the mechanisms of the system of foreign exchange allowances, the economic profitability of trade with individual foreign countries, and the implementation of trade in 1983. The government will devise guidelines and methods for more permanently linking the Polish economy to the economies of the socialist countries and will draw up the principles for developing economic cooperation with the developed capitalist countries up to 1985. It will also determine the principles of selecting and evaluating the foreign service personnel and will define the organization of the departmental services for scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries.

Work will continue to streamline investment processes. Against the background of the 1983-85 economic tasks the government will evaluate next November the state of the halted investment projects and the ways of completing them. The investment schedules will be reviewed next October in order to accelerate the completion and commissioning of the investment projects under construction. Next September the government will begin sorting out the system of controlling the investments in enterprises. The chairman of the Planning Commission has been instructed to prepare proposals for and drafts of the necessary decisions.

In the second half of 1983 the government will draw up the 3-year program for implementing the maritime economy tasks, including the concept for running and exploiting the Polish zone in the Baltic. The program will be reinforced by the updated plan for the area development of the northern macro-region and by the program for the environmental protection of the maritime voivodships and the Baltic. The head of the Maritime Economy Office and the chairman of the Planning Commission have been instructed to draw up the program.

In the second half of 1983 the government will devote much attention to agricultural and food problems. It will evaluate the conditions for developing the individual farming sectors and on the basis of this it will take action to ensure equal conditions for the work of these sectors, taking into account their specific circumstances. The government will consider the plan for cutting losses at all levels of food production and sales and will examine the utilization of scrap by the agricultural and food industries. Next November the government will examine the implementation of its schedule for implementing the decisions made by the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee on farming development and on achieving food self-sufficiency. The program for government work up to the end 1983 envisages further activities to create the legal foundations for stabilizing the conditions of farm production. Work will start on the formulation of bills, including bills on breeding farm animals, seeding, cultivating plants, and fresh water fishing. The government will evaluate the conditions for farm production in mountainous and semi-mountainous regions and will adopt the comprehensive program for forestry development up to 1990.

This September the government will evaluate the implementation of the housing construction program up to 1990 and the voivodship reports on the needs and production capacities of construction enterprises.

It will also evaluate the development of construction prices, settle the problems of construction norms and standards, and analyze the functioning of the valid norms with regard to the quality of goods, products, services, and buildings.

Activities to improve the flow of consumer goods to the marketplace and to maintain market balance will be particularly important tasks in the second half of 1983. The money-market situation, the system of controlling the flow of consumer goods to the marketplace, the true state of the population's purchasing power, the country's needs in industrial goods and food, and the functioning of the trade supplying agriculture with farm machines, transportation means, and spare parts will be examined. The forecast on the flow of consumer foods to the end of 1983 will be drawn up. In order to improve the flow of consumer goods to the marketplace, next September the government will lay down the lines of the further development of small production and will evaluate the performance of cooperative organizations in providing services for the population.

The Council of Ministers will deal with wage and manpower problems. The principles of the wage system have been publicly discussed in enterprises. The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs will report to the government on the results of these discussions and on the proposals for legal enactments in this regard. The experiments of enterprises in the wage systems that stress the motivational functions of wages will be supported.

The Council of Ministers will continue its work to improve the system of employment, in particular to reduce the number of nonproductive workers.

By the end of 1983 the government will focus its efforts to draw up the 1984 Central Annual Plan. The work to draw up this plan will begin in August 1983. Having coordinated details with the ministers and voivodas concerned, the Planning Commission this September will present the draft central annual plan for 1984 and the results of the social discussions on it. In addition we will draw up the credit plan together with the reports on the population's cash incomes; the principles of credit policy; the plan for foreign trade activities in 1984; and the principles of the management of enterprises' economic activities in 1984. The drawing up of the 1984 central annual plan will be completed by 30 November of this year. The government will lay down the principles of financing the stocks of the materials that must be stored by economic units for general social reasons. Decisions will be made on intensifying geological prospecting; developing the extraction of sulfur; boosting the production of normal and automated research equipment; reconstructing and modernizing the production of plant protection chemicals, synthetic fertilizers, and printing paints from domestic resources; intensifying the production of pharmaceutical articles, and developing baking facilities in 1983-90. The government will also evaluate the functioning of the system of the flow of materials, the summer vacations for children and youngsters, and the recreation plans for work forces.

The further stabilization of the country's sociopolitical situation is the government's key task. That is why the Government Presidium and the Council of Ministers will continue to evaluate and take the necessary measures to prevent any disturbance of the legal and public order. Special attention will be paid to curbing the reasons and conditions that may encourage social ills, which will be combatted, particularly among young people. A special session of the Committee for the Affairs of Young People will be devoted to this problem. At the same time, the minister of internal affairs has been instructed to present to the Council of Ministers proposals on improving the systems of protecting the national economy and the home market.

The regenerated trade union movement should play a crucial role in stabilizing the sociopolitical situation.

A special session of the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers next October will be devoted to the problems of developing and strengthening trade unions.

The government attaches great importance to the correct functioning of the workers self-management bodies. The schedule for government work states that next October the decisions made by these bodies will be analyzed. The results of this analysis will be used to provide better conditions for the work of these bodies.

This month the Council of Ministers will evaluate the state of the health of our people. This evaluation and the July evaluation of the health of children and youngsters will enable the government to get a knowledge of the health of our people. It is expected that the draft law on health protection will be discussed. In addition, the implementation of the operational program concerning the flow of medicines in 1983 and the implementation of the law on education in sobriety and on countering alcoholism will be evaluated.

The Council of Ministers will examine the comprehensive program for the protection of the natural environment, whose implementation will be the task of the Office for the Protection of the Natural Environment and Water Economy, which was set up by the Sejm.

Action will be taken to ensure that industrial energy facilities are properly prepared for the 1983-84 winter and that work forces are supplied with potatoes and vegetables during the winter. Enterprises have been instructed to assist trade unions in fulfilling this task.

The Council of Ministers will examine the implementation of the program concerning the conditions under which young people make a start in life and work and will define further tasks in this regard.

The Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers will work out programmatic-organizational principles of primary, general, and vocational education and the Committee of the Council of Ministers for the Affairs of Young People will evaluate the implementation of the main lines of educational work with children and youngsters. The government will evaluate the flow of educational aids such as textbooks, periodicals for children and youngsters, auxiliary materials, and other aids.

The government attaches special importance to the proper conditions under which creative communities work and operate. It will examine proposals on propagating culture, on the working conditions of the workers who propagate culture, and on implementing the suggestions put forward by the National Cultural Council.

The Council of Ministers next October will discuss the report on the state of Polish science. This report will be drawn up by the minister of science, higher education, and technology and by the secretary of the Polish Academy of Science.

The government will lay down the principles of financing research work and will see that the subject matter and work completed by scientific research units conform to the structural transformations in the economy.

The program for government work in the second half of this year is rich and exacting and its implementation will call for considerable efforts on the part of the state administrative and economic bodies. The implementation of the planned measures should greatly help to normalize and stabilize the country's socio-economic situation. The concentration of the government's attention on the most important priority problems under the present conditions should ensure a visible improvement in our people's living conditions.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER

AU161735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received at Snagov today Yitzhaq Shamir, minister of foreign affairs of the State of Israel, who is paying an official visit to our country. The reception was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. Constantin Vasiliu, Romania's ambassador to Tel Aviv, and Tzvi Brosh, Israel's ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

The guest warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for this meeting and extended to him warmest greetings from Prime Minister Menahem Begin. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the greetings and in turn extended wishes for health and happiness to the Israeli prime minister. Recalling the good Romanian-Israeli relations, both sides expressed the desire to give new impetus to these ties, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

During the meeting the sides exchanged views of topical international issues and stressed the need to peacefully resolve all states of tension and conflict in the world. In this respect, they paid particular attention to ways and means designed to lead to drafting and implementing viable solutions for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Both sides agreed that the only way to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East is by starting negotiations between the interested sides, eliminating the conflict in that part of the world, and serving the interests of all peoples in that area and the cause of international peace.

Presenting in detail the position consistently promoted by Romania for solving the problems in that part of the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need for starting, as soon as possible, direct negotiations between the interested parties, which should lead to an overall resolution of conflict in the region, in the interest of all peoples in that area and to the benefit of peace and security in the world. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that, in the current circumstances, a favorable framework for finding solutions should be the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, under UN aegis and with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, as well as the USSR and the United States.

The Romanian head of state said that an equitable and lasting peace in that area requires Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967; the resolution of the Palestinian problem by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state; and ensuring the integrity and security of all states in that area. President Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, ensuring the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and creating conditions for the Lebanese people to independently resolve their domestic problems without any outside interference would be most important for an overall resolution of the Middle East situation.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES LEBANESE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU091830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 09/08/1983 -- On August 9, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Neptun Maurice Bassous, who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon to Romania. Handing over his letters of credence, Ambassador Maurice Bassous conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Shaykh Amin Al-Jumayyil, as well as wishes of prosperity for the Romanian people.

After expressing satisfaction at being received by the Romanian head of state and at working in a traditionally friendly state, in a country which plays a dynamic role in the concert of nations in favour of world peace, the Lebanese ambassador shows in his speech on the occasion: Lebanon follows with great interest and empathy Romania's efforts towards understanding, disarmament, non-interference in the internal affairs of another country, towards international cooperation and peace.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East the ambassador shows that there can be peace in Lebanon only if national sovereignty is regained throughout the Lebanese territory and all foreign troops are evacuated. In this respect -- he says -- Romania's stance on the Lebanese issue is highly appreciated by the Lebanese authorities. It is a clear, unequivocal stance based on the principle of people's self-determination, on justice and international law.

Next, the ambassador refers to the good relations established between the two countries on a political, economic, cultural and scientific plane, and in other fields of activity.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and requested that best wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to the president of the Republic of Lebanon, as well as wishes of progress, welfare and peace for the Lebanese people.

After referring to the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Lebanon, to the prospects for their diversification, the Romanian head of state expressed in the speech on the occasion the belief that this fully meets the interests of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples, the cause of peace and understanding in the Middle East and throughout the world.

The major problems facing mankind nowadays are the halting of the course towards confrontation and war and the peoples' guaranteed right to peace, to free and independent existence -- President Nicolae Ceausescu shows in his speech. In this spirit and starting from the necessity of solving all interstate conflicts through negotiations alone, we declare most resolutely for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the complex issues in the Middle East, for the achievement of a global, just and lasting peace which should lead to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of its right to self-determination, to the setting up of an independent state of its own, to the guaranteeing of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in that area. In this framework, we firmly militate for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, for the independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Expressing satisfaction at the good relations of friendship between Romania and Lebanon, between the two peoples, President Ceausescu says in his speech: I am convinced that we can confer in future a more dynamic course and ever richer content on the Romanian-Lebanese collaboration both on a bilateral and on an international plane, for an enhanced contribution of our countries to the political settlement of the complex issues confronting mankind, in the interests of peace, detente, independence and understanding among all states.

In conclusion Nicolae Ceausescu wished the Lebanese ambassador success in fulfilling the responsible mission he was entrusted with, and assured him of the support of the State Council and the Government of Romania and of his own.

After the ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially conversed with the ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon, Maurice Bassous.

USE OF COMMUNIST TERMINOLOGY EXAMINED

AU111121 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 83 p 5

[Slavoljub Djukic commentary "The Way Communists Are Communicating"]

[Text] The public dissociation of the Romanian Communists from the concept of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" is attracting attention amidst other news in the world of politics and ideology. In an interview granted to Swedish journalists, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that he had advocated the rejection of this term, which fails to reflect the current development of Romanian society, and that he preferred the thesis on a "state of the revolutionary workers' party" instead.

This news from Romania, where, by the way, the party implements its role through forms that characterize mose communist parties in power, is interesting as a part of the fate of one of the original Marxist principles, which generations of communists observed with pride and profound conviction. Moreover, this statement by the Romanian party's top man is considered a continuation of the calling into question of a term that used to represent the creed of communist ideology and culture, but which today only represents a shell emptied of its original content.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Before the Romanians, many communist parties had rejected the concept of the "dictatorship of the proletariat," which has obviously become, after all experiences, too heavy a burden for them. For more than 20 years, communists in the West were assuring their public that they viewed the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in a way different from the way it was understood and applied by the various sides. However, this was not convincing enough for the people, who obviously saw through history that this principle often served as a political formula and a cover for justifying personal power, all sorts of monopolies and even tyranny. The term itself was publicly rejected afterwards. This was done by the French, Spaniards, Italians, the Swedish, British, and Belgians, among many others.

Spaniards were publicly discussing the pros and cons of this concept for a year; the congress rejected it by a vote. The Italian Communists did it in a less pompous way. At the same time, in their party documents they fail to mention the usual terms such as class struggle and class approach. For the first time they have called themselves not a revolutionary but a reform party. The Chinese Statute and the new Constitution call China a country of "people's democratic dictatorship." This principle has replaced the classical view, since during the "Cultural Revolution" it was precisely the "dictatorship of the proletariat" that turned out to be the dictatorship over the proletariat. Finally, the Yugoslav Communists, though they do not publically call this principle into question, attach a specific meaning to it: For us it is self-management.

Marxism-Leninism

The world of ideas of the socialist way of thinking is experiencing reexaminations that were inconceivable until recently. The political practice and different concepts of socialism have thrust terminological disputes into the foreground. The same terms are being explained differently, according to the attitude of the author and the orientation of the party, since they have often developed a long way from their original concept.

The fact that nowadays each word is being measured and that its scope is becoming too narrow to express the real state of affairs is shown by the circumstance that the term "Marxism-Leninism," which was an untouchable principle for many, has been left out of the concluding document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties.

Trying to escape uniformity, many parties, including the Yugoslav one, reject any formulation that would express doctrines expounded once and for all and that aim at forcing the whole world into the same mold. Yugoslav Communists draw attention to the fact that theoretical thought did not stop with Marx, nor with Lenin. To replace the concept of "Marxism-Leninism" they offer a new formulation: "Modern Marxism," or "We are building socialism on the foundations of the teachings of Marx, Lenin, and other great men of progressive communist thought."

Proletarian Internationalism

At the insistence of the Italian Communists and of our delegation, which was headed during long preparations by Aleksandar Grlickov, the term "Proletarian internationalism," which had once been one of the communist banners, was left out of the documents of the Berlin conference. With the passing of time the term has acquired a bad reputation, because it has several meanings and different explanations. Nowadays, many people are bothered by this term, primarily because it essentially represents the defense of one particular model of socialism and one particular ideological orientation. That is why the Yugoslav Communists prefer to use the term "international solidarity," which implies full autonomy, independence, noninterference, and, above all, the responsibility of each party to its own workers' class alone.

International Workers' Movement

The history of the international workers' movement is in its way the history of the struggle for the definition of terms. For the first time in this text we mention the otherwise very widely used term "international workers' movement," which is also being avoided as scientifically untenable.

Whenever an expression containing the word "movement" is mentioned, it implies that one whole entity is involved, a whole entity with at least a minimum of ideological and political cohesion that ensures coordinated action. Can we speak about this at all, when we are even witnessing wars being waged between socialist countries? A certain togetherness of socialist-oriented forces did exist at the end of the last and the beginning of this century, until 1914. Since then, the main forces -- social democrats and communists -- have been so thoroughly divided that they spend a considerable amount of time disavowing each other.

Socialist Community

Here is another question: Why are Angola, Ethiopia, the Congo, and South Yemen the countries that have "started along the socialist road" and Algeria, Tanzania, Libya, and Guinea "countries on a noncapitalist road," although all these countries, in their constitutions, emphasize their socialist orientation and in practice all have a similar level of socialist elements? This division, inspired by the socialist countries of the East and accepted by them, has been explained by the fact that some of them accept Marxism as ruling ideology while others do not accept it as such.

What is the "world socialist community" today and what are the "socialist community" and "real socialism?" How did "socialist internationalism" turn from a moral-political norm into a legal one, implying that a group of socialist countries is obliged to accept and offer mutual help (which also implied military interventions, in practice)?

Space limitations do not allow us to go into all the terminological controversies that are being pronounced authoritatively, but are understood by the different sides according to their beliefs and according to how they view world relations. To show how peculiar the ways and strivings to protect what is considered an achievement are, let us recall that in North Korea it has been for the first time sanctioned that a son should succeed his father at the head of the party because he represents the "highest embodiment of faithfulness to the originator of the revolution and the main successor and interpreter of his ideas."

Socialism

That it is difficult to describe modern differences by using terms, has also been noticed in the use of the term "socialism," which has been widely used and even more often abused. Everybody invokes socialism, from orthodox Marxists to Christian Democrats, socialists, and Muslim fundamentalists. Everybody has his own interpretation. The term "progressive democracy" has appeared with a view to stressing the difference. According to its substance, it expresses socialist ideas, but after all kinds of experiences, the classical term "socialism" is avoided in some places because, as it has been assessed in certain Western countries, it is not a very reliable "ticket" for gaining mass support.

Under these circumstances, political terminology becomes more and more a doubtful kind of scientific terminology. It is often a means of manipulation or a diplomatic way of expression or a coded language, in order to avoid the essence of the matter and to maintain one's own position, yet evade public disputes. As if the principle were: Let us agree to disagree. Therefore, it is not accidental that the Yugoslav press, for instance, puts many of the aforementioned terms within quotation marks, thus indicating that they often contain ambiguities.

Eurocommunism

We should mention here that the popular term "Eurocommunism," too, is scientifically unacceptable. It is not a European phenomenon alone but. Furthermore, it is known that ideological-political currents cannot be defined by geographical coordinates. However, "Eurocommunism" has remained and everyone knows what it means.

The authorship of this term has been ascribed to three journalists of whom the one most frequently mentioned is Frane Barbieri, once a POLITIKA journalist. At first, the Italian Communists were very restrained in using the term. Then they started putting it within quotation marks, and now the quotation marks are being omitted. This attitude proceeds from the fact that this is neither the first nor the last term that fails to correspond to its contents, but that it should not be touched.

Terms

Finally, a hypothetical question could be posed: Is the time coming when political and ideological terminology -- which more often causes confusion than interprets relations -- will become extinct? The problem is that terminology in the communist movement is traditionally loaded ideologically, not only serving as a means of communication, but also possessing a mobilization and action value.

Prof Branko Pribicevic, whose substantial book "Socialism -- A World Process" abounds in information and fresh thinking, thinks that wrong expressions should not be the reason for abandoning terminology, which is an irreplaceable means of political and scientific communication. The book makes a good observation, that in the world today there can exist no chairs of ideological orthodoxy expounding in ecclesiastical terms. There are more disputes today than ever before. Although the problem will not be resolved through general consent, searching for original meanings is necessary, certainly for the sake of reaching agreement more quickly, if for no other reason.

PLO'S SALAH KHALAF MEETS WITH STANE DOLANC

LD161612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- A PLO delegation, led by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a member of the PLO's top leadership in charge of security of the Palestinian revolution, arrived on a short working visit to Yugoslavia today. During the visit, the delegation was received by Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, and by his associates.

In talks, they discussed the current situation in the Middle East and in the PLO. The Yugoslav side reiterated its support for the struggle to implement the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and for PLO unity.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL CONTINUES LEBANON TALKS

AU131416 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 83 p 7

[Text] Dr Elie Salim, Lebanese foreign minister, has received Dimitar Janevski, SFRY assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on a 2-day working visit to Beirut. Janevski yesterday had talks with Sa'ib Salam, member of parliament and former premier.

VARIOUS FORUMS DISCUSS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

FEC Decisions

LD161502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Price developments during the past few months have not been in line with the agreed price policy for this year or with the objectives of the long-term program of economic stabilization, as a result of which the Federal Executive Council [FEC] -- together with the executive councils of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and all other responsible social subjects -- will take most energetic measures to prevent further uncontrolled developments in this area. As announced today by the Federal Secretariat for Information, this was one of the decisions of yesterday's meeting held in the FEC with the vice presidents of the executive councils of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and representatives of SAWPY and the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions. The meeting was chaired by Borislav Srebric, FEC vice president.

It was agreed that, proceeding from legal regulations and existing agreements, all available mechanisms must be activated to curb excessive price rises and to do so jointly, in a coordinated fashion and simultaneously in all republics and provinces.

It was agreed to tighten up the responsibility of all those who do not respect price regulations and jointly agreed decisions and agreements. Appropriate organs, especially market inspectorates, must take efficient measures so that prices raised without permission during the period when the decision on maximun prices was valid can return to the level established by the regulations.

In the ambit of all these activities it was stressed that work must be speeded up on changing the law on prices, in which the emphasis will be on defining the conduct and responsibility of the subjects in the social control of prices.

Particular attention was paid to the impact of inflation on the position of specific categories of our population, and to proposed measures that must be elaborated as soon as possible to mitigate the adverse effect of the current price increases on the standard of living of working people, especially those with the lowest income.

The resolute stance of the FEC commission for the implementation of economic stabilization was reasserted: that all measures should be taken to arrest negative price tendencies. In view of the existing division of responsibilities for price control, special responsibility in the implementation of the overall price policy devolves on the republican and provincial organs and also on the communities responsible for prices. Republican, provincial, and federal price communities should function as a unified system, assuring constant cooperation and agreement-seeking so that prices cannot be increased in any republic or province without prior agreement by the federal price community.

Pljevlja LC Session

LD161706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Pljevlja, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, visited Pljevlja today and took part in the work of the expanded municipal LC committee session, which discussed the LC's immediate tasks in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program.

At the session it was pointed out that the long-term economic stabilization program is the LC's priority task, which it must fight for through political mobilization and organization in the revolutionary action of the working class, working people, and citizens.

At the municipal committee session, it was said that Pljevlja municipality LC has not demonstrated sufficient readiness to come to grips with all the difficulties faced by this community's economy. It was stressed that it is not enough to merely adopt stabilization programs without singling out the culprits and determining the real causes of weaknesses.

In the first 6 months of the year, business losses in the Pljevlja economy amounted to 204 million dinars. The economic situation is also made exceptionally grave by the economy's debts, which amount to $121.8 million. The National Bank of Yugoslavia has blocked 310 million [currency not specified] in the basic bank of Pljevlja due to obligations that the Pljevlja thermal power plant has not met.

By 1 August of this year, the thermal power plant had produced 434 million KwH of electric power, which is 48 percent more than planned. The value of the energy produced is 920 million dinars, but only 300 million have been paid for so far.

Joining the debate, Vidoje Zarkovic said that in his view such a situation in the power industry is untenable and that these problems must be realistically examined and discussed as soon as possible.

In determining the LC's specific tasks in the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, one must proceed from two standpoints: This is a priority task and at this point in time every working man is being tested; and that at this point in time our revolution is at a crossroads -- Zarkovic stressed. The only way for us is to overcome the present difficulties and to continue along the road within the foundations of socialist society.

Zarkovic also spoke of business acitivity in the Pljevlja economy and noted that the present difficult economic situation is mostly due to subjective weaknesses. Zarkovic also spoke of some problems in the development of socialist self-management. He said that in some environments self-management is developing as an anarchic system. Some workers consider slef-management only as a right, but not as a great deal obligation as well. The LC and the trade unions often believe that they are fighting for self-management when they are fighting for the right of those who do not work. Isolationism in basic organizations has nothing in common whatsoever with self-management. I believe that we will not succeed in mobilizing the working people without further developing self-management, Zarkovic said.

He said that we must also reduce all aspects of internal consumption, that general and joint consumption must be significantly reduced, and that this would seriously affect the health service and education.

Zarkovic also spoke about tax policy, which often makes it possible for social resources to flow into private pockets, and the real tide of demands for price increases, which, in his view, we must resolutely oppose. In all crucial stages the LC underwent severe tests. The present difficulties could hardly be overcome without introducing the process of differentiation in the LC in order to make it as revolutionary today as it was yesterday. The LC must have a much greater presence among the masses and LC members must be more involved in the Socialist Alliance and the trade unions, Vidoje Zarkovic said at the Pljevlja LC municipal committee session.

Slovenian Meeting

LD161616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Changes in taxation policy, price increases, and implementation of the stabilization program in the republic are the questions that have concerned the working people and citizens of Slovenia this summer. However, contradictory and incorrect information about these problems has been causing dissatisfaction among the people, stressed Stefan Korosec, member of the Slovenia LC Central Committee Presidium, at the working meeting today with the secretaries of the LC intermunicipal committees and of the Ljubljana and Maribor LC city conferences. This meeting brought up a number of questions that must be answered by 15 September, when a Slovenia LC Central Committee session will be held to discuss the LC's topical tasks in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program.

Since a variety of rumors is circulating in the public about so-called stabilization taxation, it was stressed during today's discussion that the main subject of the taxation will be income not emanating from labor and luxury property.

The first draft of the agreement on taxation policy between the republics and provinces was rejected because of substantial questions, and a new one is being prepared. "The stabilization tax must not place too heavy a burden on the workers," said Joze Smole, president of the Ljubljana LC City Conference. "Taxation policy must be used to bring down the differences in our society and stress the importance of work!"

"At present, we in the LC are also assuming an etatist mentality. We talk about self-management and its further development and consistent implementation, and yet every day we adopt fresh restrictive measures. How, then, shall we provide incentives for the workers," wondered Geza Bacic, intermunicipal secretary for Prekmurje.

Of course, the LC backs the stabilization program to the hilt and the Communists will be fully committed in its implementation. They will operate mainly in self-management mechanisms because precisely these mechanisms must be most responsible for stabilization. But the LC must not forget other areas -- ranging from relations among the people to ideological questions -- because of its involvement in these efforts. At the meeting today it was said that the LC must not be an extended arm of the state and its executive organs.

KOSOVO LEADERS VOICE CONCERNS AT LOCAL AKTIV

AU162020 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Summary] Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; Azem Vlasi, president of the Pristina LC Communal Committee; and the Pristina sociopolitical workers Qemal Hasani, Budislav Vujicic, and (I. Sufkic), took part in a meeting of the political aktiv of Kosovo Polje. The leader of the action conference of the LC of Kosovo Polje informed the guests about the activity of the socialist forces, led by the LC, for political and economic stabilization in these two local communities. He stated that more attention should be paid to discussions of the political security situation, especially because of the multinational make-up of the population, and that there was a lack of concrete actions in the socialist forces' activity. "Despite all our activity, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is continuing. Also worrying is the fact that besides those who have left many more are preparing to emigrate." The only thing we can be satisfied with is the security organs' work in this direction. He also stated that many factors have influenced emigration, one of the main ones being the policy of employment. Also influential are pollution, lack of roads, water mains, and other things.

Budislav Vujicic, secretary of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, participated in the meeting's discussion stating that there was a number of positive activities in this area, especially among the youth. He stated that there were fewer losses in the economy and that "we should not identify hostile activity with our lack of activity or responsibility."

Azem Vlasi spoke about employment in these communities, stating that there were some very important capital projects here for which cadres outside of this area were necessary, although cadres from the area should be given priority. He stated that "the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is considerable and is burdening the political situation." The prevention of emigration depends upon our activity and upon how well organized we are.

Taking part in the discussion, Ilijaz Kurtesi stated that we must fully engage our democratic forces for political and economic stabilization. "Otherwise, overcoming the present situation will be extremely difficulty." He then emphasized the necessity of better organizing the party organizations.

Kurtesi also stated that "there are many elements that point to a revival of hostile tendencies and forces directed against our self-managing system." These forces aim to exploit our weaknesses in their own interests, and hostile tendencies become more emphasized when we are unorganized and disunited. Speaking about Serbian and Montenegrin emigration, Kurtesi stated that this process was lessening, but that we should still be active.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DROUGHT -- Sarajevo, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- According to information released by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Electricity Generating Board, the energy situation in the republic is critical; hydroelectric power plants operate only to the extent allowed by daily water supplies. If the water level in Bileca Lake drops by only 1.4 meters, the generators in the Trebisnjica power plants system will start to be turned off. The situation is not much better as far as the Jablanica Hydroelectric Power Plant is concerned: Jablanica Lake would be emptied if during the next 10 days or so its generators were to operate at half capacity. During the next 3 to 4 days the Salakovac Hydroelectric Power Plant will work at full capacity and in so doing empty its lake. To make things worse, the Gacko Hydroelectric Power Plant will be out of action starting Sunday night. The result is that drastic economy measures have been prepared and the Bosnia-Hercegovina Electricity Generating Board is appealing for economic use of power and suggesting a ban on night games in the republic. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 16 Aug 83 LD]

SOVIET NUCLEAR POWER COMPONENTS -- Moscow, August 15 (TANJUG) -- Energoinvest of Sarajevo, Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, central Yugoslavia, signed a $42-million contract with Atomenergoeksport, a Soviet firm, here today, for deliveries of vapor separators for 1,000-megawatt atomic power plants. Those deliveries are to be realized in 1984. A vapor separator is one of the parts built into the irradiated primary radioactive circle of 1,000-megawatt nuclear power plants. It is 280 tonnes heavy, 32 metres long, and has over 500 attachments. The intergovernment agreement provides for bilateral specialization, coproduction, and bilateral deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 15 Aug 83 LD]